

THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1841.

For a Congress of Nations, News from Florida, &c. see First Page.
For a carefully corrected Bank Note List, see last page. Also, Literary Gleanings.

THE BANK QUESTION AT WASHINGTON.—Although our latest advices do not warrant a belief that Mr. Clay's Bank bill will become a law, they yet justify increased and confident hopes that a Bank Charter will be so formed as to unite the entire Whig strength and secure the approval of the President. Whether Mr. Clay's bill will be pressed to a decisive vote in its present shape, we are not certainly informed; but the fact that it will be defeated if it is, is generally understood. If so pressed and defeated, a motion to reconsider will doubtless be made and carried immediately, and the subject referred back to a committee, which will report a different bill, so framed as to unite all friends of the measure in its support. The vexed question of permitting the Bank to establish Branches will be so compromised as not to impair the efficiency of the Bank as a regulator of Exchanges, while the constitutional scruples of eminent Virginians will be respected.—Such is the tenor of our latest advices from the Capital. We now consider the probability that a Bank will be chartered quite as strong as at any time this session; and its passage will facilitate that of all the other great measures of the session.

THE LOCO-FOCO MEETING IN THE PARK last evening was not enormous in size or weight, although an *Extra Herald* had been issued to stir up the flagging spirits of the Faithful. In fact, it was not half equal in numbers to the one that broke up to sack their brother Hart's flour-store. This was not a great failure, but a very small one. Some five or six hundred forlorn individuals came together, and Gerardus Boyce, Esq., was appointed Chairman. A Mr. Treadwell then read a long Preamble to a Memorial, filled with the most awful denunciations against stock-jobbers, hungry bankrupts, and bank aristocrats, and concluding with a remonstrance against the establishment of a National Bank. A long string of resolutions was then read, condemning the prominent measures of the Administration, and especially abusing them for attempting to pay the debt which Van Burenism created. They declared that the advocates of a Bank were the agents of the British, who have trampled our citizens in their beds, and forced others to fly shrieking for safety; and concluded by resolving to lay before President Tyler an account of the meeting, and to instruct him as to the wishes of the People. The resolutions were adopted with the faintest possible cheers, and a grey-headed man, whose name we could not learn, made a short speech, more than half of which was so indecent and obscene that he would have been kicked out for uttering it in any gentleman's house. He began by telling a story which he confessed was very vulgar, but excused himself by saying that truth was always sublime. Filthy as some of his organs are, we venture to predict that not one of the *Loco-Foco* papers will soil its sheet by repeating the story. He told it, he said, "because it shone the name of a United States Bank."

Major D'Arceve made a short speech about the battle of New-Orleans—told how delighted Andrew Jackson would be to hear of this meeting, and said it would be as difficult to root out Democracy from his heart as to pluck the hair from his head. Alderman Purdy offered a resolution urging a repeal of the bank charter, should one be granted, and a red-faced man in spectacles made a speech about Great Britain's sending agents here to procure the passage of a National robbery law—dragged in the case of McLeod, at which there were loud cries of "question," "talk about the Bank," &c.; went on to explain St. Paul's democracy; said that "Constitutions are nothing when Whiggery has an object to accomplish," and wound up by assuring the audience that if he had strength and voice he'd say a great deal more.

When he had concluded, a great clamor arose—some calling "Hawkes," and others "Butler," when finally, a red-faced man, whom nobody knew, came forward and began to speak; he first asked what this meeting was called for? Some shouted "Gilbert," and others "go ahead." He attempted to proceed, but a cry was raised "put him down," "kick him out," and, after gesticulating for a few minutes amidst the most horrible croaking and shouting, he was forced to give way to Mr. Gilbert, who wished that Mr. Hawkes was there, because he could do what he himself had not power, namely, amuse them, and tell them what was true. He went on to say that Webster had disgraced his Country by his letter to Mr. Fox, at which one man sung out that "he was an infernal liar," another shouted that he was right in saying that he could not tell the truth and the uproar became general. Loud shouts of "adjourn," "Hawkes," "Butler," &c. were raised and the President was forced to declare the meeting adjourned. Most of those present slunk away crest-fallen and sick of their fun, and some hundred staid away to listen to the harangues of volunteers.

MOVEMENT IN THE RIGHT QUARTER.—A petition is in circulation for signatures at Quebec, praying the Legislature to intercede with Queen Victoria that she would grant a full and general pardon to all persons implicated in the Canadian dissensions of 1837 and 1838. The petitioners believe that this act would tend greatly to strengthen the peace and tranquility now reigning in the country, and be productive of most beneficial results. The unhappy convicts are much more likely to receive some benefit from a movement of this kind than from indignation meetings held in our Park.

J. W. BORDEN, late Land Office Receiver at Fort Wayne, Indiana, lately wrote an impatient letter to President Tyler, complaining that he had not been turned out of office as he expected. He had long expected his walking ticket, and could not wait much longer. The next Mail brought along the document.—Mr. Borden appears to have had a very just idea of his own deserts.

T. J. SUTHERLAND, of "patriotic" notoriety, has commenced in the Commercial Advertiser the publication of the history of "Theller's Escape from Quebec." Chapter 1, which appeared yesterday, is an account of the private quarrels between these two redoubtable warriors, their threatening to stab each other at the table with forks, and their attempts to "brag over" each other at their exploits in the Canadian revolution. These brave generals fight each other twice as gallantly in this country as they did the British in Canada.

Gen. ROBERT HANNA of Indianapolis is to be the new Marshal of Indiana and COURTLAND CUSHING, Esq. District Attorney.

THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF SACRED MUSIC gives a SACRED CONCERT this evening at the Tabernacle in aid of the City Temperance Society. The selection of pieces will be found a very good one, and the price of Tickets is only 50 cents. We trust the friends of Temperance and the lovers of Melody will vie with each other in filling that cool and spacious edifice.

A BITE.—An Alderman in Philadelphia recently married a young couple, and received for his trouble a five dollar bill, giving three dollars in change. Out of the two dollars thus received he paid half a dollar for publishing the marriage, and, on attempting to pass the five, found it was counterfeit. This villain made quite a speculation by getting married.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR THE LABORER?

No. III.

We have spoken thus far briefly of two primary wants of the less fortunate portion of the community in which we live, which a wise self-interest no less than an enlightened philanthropy requires that the better educated and comparatively affluent should promptly and efficiently supply. The first of these in order includes the means and opportunities of Intellectual Culture; yet perhaps the more pressing in importance is a reward for daily toil adequate to the comfort and moral independence of every industrious human being. But these cannot be separated. That man or woman who is compelled to toil incessantly for the bare necessities of life has of course no real opportunities for Self-Culture, which in the plan of Divine Wisdom is the great end of his being. He who delves in a mine or digs in a trench from daylight to dark for a bare subsistence is virtually restrained from becoming a whole Man—a thinking, reasoning, observing, independent being. When the weary day is over, he cannot devote hours to reading and self-improvement. His aching limbs plead for rest, and will rarely plead in vain unless overborne by the baleful seductions of the intoxicating poison. There is nothing in his circumstances which renders reflection attractive or solitude profitable. Toil, toil, seems the unvarying condition of his existence, penury and privation its reward. If he thinks at all, it is of the next rent-day, and the pinching economy which must be practiced to provide for it; or of the probability that his employment may cease, and he be deprived of the means even of his poor livelihood. Now we are aware that this is not the condition of the majority of Laborers; but it is substantially that of millions—of thousands even in our own City. But what shall be said for the condition of the greater number of domestic servants, especially of Women? Can she whose every hour is at the disposal of others—who for a subsistence is required to devote mind and body to a never-ending round of drudgery, rarely lightened, not remitted, even on the Sabbath, be expected to increase in knowledge, virtue, and elevation of character? Admit that but a portion even of servants are in a state so abject and barren as this, is it possible that such must always be the condition of any of our fellow-beings? Forbid it Humanity!—Forbid it Heaven!

If the relation of master and servant, of employer and laborer, is founded in the existing Social Order, and cannot be dispensed with while that order subsists, we insist that it should be modified to accord with the spirit of our republican institutions and the expanding philanthropy of the age. We must scout from Society the unworthy and base idea that a Man's labor is to be honestly obtained for the lowest price to which Avarice and Power may be enabled to screw Weakness and Want. That man who hires his brother man's labor for less than a fair compensation, because he can, is an oppressor of the poor and needy, and should so be esteemed. The rule of Eternal Right is not annulled or set aside by accidental power. All labor, too, whether domestic or otherwise, should have its prescribed and reasonable hours, relieved by established seasons of relaxation or rest. The servant should feel that his or her rights are as well defined and as uniformly respected as those of the master. The relation should be one of kindness and affection, repaid by cheerful fidelity and usefulness. Thus regarded, Indigence, Labor and even Service form no barrier to that Intellectual Culture, that perfect development of the faculties and moral training which Faith and Reason alike point out as the end of earthly existence and the ultimate destiny of the Human Race.

—But even though Man were in all cases to treat his brother man justly, wisely, in view of their diversity of circumstances—if all who labor were kindly treated and fully paid—there still remains the great problem of Want of Employment. What shall be done for him who needs employment, who cannot live without, and whom yet nobody at hand wishes to employ? Say rather, What shall be done to prevent the occurrence of this most deplorable disjunction. This question we shall consider in our next.

MUTINY AND DEATH.—Under this head, the Boston Post gives a most eloquent and thrilling account of an occurrence which took place in Boston harbor on the 12th. We have no room for the pathos, but must content ourselves with giving the fact. It seems that a large *baboon* on board the U. S. Revenue Cutter Hamilton seized Captain Sturgis by the neck and rudely attempted to bite off his ears. The Captain disengaged himself, beat to quarters, and sent the "first division" aloft to drag down the mutinous "foreigner" from the main-rigging, whither he had fled. He leaped on deck, and just as he was making the last charge, his skull was cleft in twain by a sword in the Captain's hand.

HAIL STORM.—Kingston (U. C.) and its vicinity were visited on the 12th by one of the most awful and destructive storms of lightning and hail ever known. It came from the North-West, shattered every pane of glass in the windows on the north side of the houses, swept up the beautiful valley of Glenburnie, and literally destroyed some of the crops, and seriously injured the others. Some of the hail stones weighed a quarter of a pound. The width of the storm's path was about a mile and a half.

CAUGHT.—An English villain named Fox, aged about 40 years, has been committed to jail at Newfane, Vt. for obtaining money under false pretence from several gentlemen in Brattleboro. He represented himself as an owner of considerable property at Sharon in this State, but it turned out that he had aspired from the officers in that town under an arrest for theft.

James Penn, a seaman, has been arrested and committed to jail at Alexandria charged with the murder of Ephraim Garrison, Captain of the sloop Ephraim Siddie, of Philadelphia. The sloop was in Chesapeake Bay, and Penn is charged with seizing the Captain and throwing him overboard.

George Gardner was sentenced on the 18th inst. to be executed on the 23d for the murder of Philip W. Nash, at Jacksonville, Ill. Thomas Creaw was likewise found guilty as an accomplice, but a new trial was granted. Jonathan Creaw is also on trial.

Samuel Johnson was executed at Riverhead in this State on the 6th inst. for murdering his wife. After he had been suspended for about two minutes the rope broke, and he fell to the ground. Although apparently dead, he was again run up.

A man named Patterson was sentenced on the 1st, at Jacksonville, Ill. to two years' imprisonment for stealing a horse.

The mail of the 6th of June from Augusta to Milledgeville was robbed at Warrenton, Ga. by some negroes. Two of them are now in jail at that place. Some money, drafts and executions have been found on them.

A dispute arose at New-Orleans on the 4th between two Irishmen named Malory and Donovan, in which the latter received so violent a blow from a club that his head was split open and he was not expected to survive.

The dwelling-house of Mr. B. Hull, Esq., at Pottsville, Pa. was burned on the 5th inst. Its contents were consumed.

The man at Springfield, Ill. supposed to be murdered has come home safe and sound.

THE WELLAND (U. C.) CANAL.—The Kingston Chronicle says that on the 7th, the Governor General sent in a message to the Assembly, informing them that he had given his assent to the act of Parliament authorizing the purchase of the stock of the Welland Canal Company. The bill provides for the issuing of debentures for the amount of stock, payable in 20 years, bearing one per cent. interest the first year, two the second, three the third, &c. Whenever the tolls collected on the Canal amount to £30,000, other debentures shall issue for such sums as will make up 6 per cent. interest on the amount of stock subscribed, until the time for issuing those debentures. So soon as two-thirds of the stock shall have been exchanged for these debentures by its individual owners, the entire management of the work will revert to the Government. The tolls on the Canal in 1837 were £12,000; in 1840 £20,000, and in 1841 will probably be £30,000.

THE FIRE AT WATERFORD.—A correspondent of the Albany Argus writes in terms of feeling eloquence of the terrible desolation which has fallen upon the beautiful village of Waterford. The fire destroyed about half the whole taxable property in the village, and nearly all the inhabitants have lost something, while many of them have been shorn of all they possessed. "Even a stranger," says the writer, "who passes through our village must shed a tear at the sight of desolation so vivid, so awful, and so overwhelming. The half burnt trees—the crumbling brick walls—the shrubbery uprooted—the blackened timbers—the piles of rubbish—these desolate streets—speak so feelingly of misery and ruin, that this fire has been well compared to the blasting march of Attila, the dark monarch of the Huns, through the fair and beautiful villages of the Roman Empire."

THE COHOES RIOT.—Two of the ring-leaders in the recent railroad riot at Cohoes Falls have been brought to Albany. Their names are George Mason and Peter Higgins. They were armed with muskets. The affray was commenced by the Far-downers who numbered upwards of one hundred. The riot embraced the workmen for a distance of ten miles. The Governor has offered a reward of \$200 each for the apprehension of the rioters.

ARREST.—The Peoria (Ill.) Register says that a young man has been arrested at Knoxville for stealing a horse and sundry articles of clothing. He had a handkerchief about his head as he said to conceal some boils; but on removing it, one side of his head was found to have been shaved. His name is believed to be Lemuel Green.

LAWYERS' DIARY.—July 16. Supreme Court. Calendar for this day—3, 10, 11. Special Cases—134, 137, 137, 243, 241, 277, 282, 213, 235, 225, 52, 106, 251, 242, 216, 249, 229, 245.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Calendar for this day—50, 66, 68, 70, 72, 80, 21, 23, 2, 14, 37, 54, 92, 93, 105, 94, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 92, 103.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Calendar for this day—111, 75, 84, 48, 122, 140, 178, 228, 131, 246.

City Intelligence.
Reported for the New-York Tribune.

COURT OF SESSIONS, July 15.—Before the Recorder, Judges Lynch and Wood. Alderman Burt and Woodhall.

The trial of Madame Restell was resumed.
Mr. Morrill, for defence, read the original commitment by Justice Merritt, of the accused on the 23d March, for a felony, for examination; also a full commitment for the accused for a misdemeanor on the 1st April; also an order of Court for conducting of the accused from the prison to the residence of Mrs. Purdy, to be present at the examination of Mrs. Purdy, or for identification; also the protest of Mr. Morrill, of one of counsel, against the taking of the accused to the residence of Mrs. Purdy.

It was proved by W. C. Betts, clerk of Mr. Morrill, that Mr. Lohman called at the office of Morrill to return the latter as counsel; and witness went and found Mr. Morrill, who proceeded to the Police Office to see Mrs. Restell in half an hour after Mr. Lohman had called at his office. Mr. Morrill corroborated the statement of his clerk.

Mr. Morrill, for defence, then proceeded to argue at length against the admission of the depositions of Mrs. Purdy, as taken before Justice Merritt, which he contended were illegally taken, and were therefore utterly inadmissible. In support of this position he cited numerous authorities. Mr. Jordan then gave the legal points on which he intended to rely in his argument. Mr. La Forge then argued at length in favor of the legality of the depositions, and the duty of the Court to admit them.

Mr. Whiting, the District Attorney, followed on the same side, in an able and erudite argument, tending to show that the depositions were legally taken, and must by law and precedent be admitted as evidence. Mr. Jordan concluded the argument against the legal right to admit the affidavits, in an able and lucid speech, and adduced, as evidence of the rightfulness of his positions, numerous authorities. The Court will decide the question relative to the admissibility of these depositions this day at 11 o'clock.

Alleged Cases of False Pretence.—The case of Henry E. Willard, charged with colluding with L. J. Wood in obtaining property under false pretences, was yesterday heard before Chief Justice Jones, and discussed, and Willard discharged from his recognizance. In the case he has been held to bail in \$8,500, which he gave. The last of these charges was that of S. F. Ames, now of No. 54 Front street, who accused Willard of having obtained oil to the amount of \$1,900, in 1839, from him by false pretences, in representing that he owned a valuable estate at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, and also that he owned a house and other property in this city. On this he was held to bail in \$2,500, which he gave. The case of L. J. Wood there are four several charges, on which he has been held to bail in \$2,500, which he gave. The last of these charges was that of S. F. 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